WHAT IS CLAIMED IS :

1. An organic electroluminescent display, comprising:

anode electrodes of R, G and B unit pixels disposed on a substrate and separated from each other;

organic thin-film layers of the R, G and B unit pixels disposed on the anode electrodes; and

a cathode electrode disposed over an entire surface of the substrate,

wherein an anode electrode of at least one unit pixel of the R, G and B unit pixels has a thickness different from thicknesses of anode electrodes of other unit pixels of the R, G and B unit pixels.

2. The organic electroluminescent display according to claim 1, wherein the anode electrode of the R unit pixel is thicker than the anode electrodes of the other unit pixels.

3. The organic electroluminescent display according to claim 1, wherein the anode electrode of each of the unit pixels includes a first film having a high reflectivity and a second film for adjusting a work function, and wherein the second film of said at least one unit pixel of the R, G and B unit pixels has a thickness different from thicknesses of the second films of the other unit pixels of the R, G and B unit pixel.

4. The organic electroluminescent display according to claim 3, wherein the second film

of the R unit pixel is thicker than the second films of the other unit pixels.

5. The organic electroluminescent display according to claim 3, wherein a thickness of the second film of the R unit pixel is in a range of one of 250 to 450Å and 700 to 750Å, and thicknesses of the second films of the G and B unit pixels are in a range of 50 to 150Å.

6. The organic electroluminescent display according to claim 3, wherein a thickness of the second film of the R unit pixel is in a range of one of 250 to 450Å and 700 to 750Å, a thickness of the second film of the G unit pixel is in a range of 200 to 300Å, and a thickness of the second film of the B unit pixel is in a range of 50 to 150Å.

7. The organic electroluminescent display according to claim 3, wherein a thickness of the second film of the R unit pixel is substantially 375Å, a thickness of the second film of the G unit pixel is substantially 250Å, and a thickness of the second film of the B unit pixel is substantially 125Å, whereby maximum efficiency is obtained in the R, G and B unit pixels.

8. The organic electroluminescent display according to claim 3, wherein a thickness of the second film of the R unit pixel is substantially 750Å, a thickness of the second film of the G unit pixel is substantially 250Å, and a thickness of the second film of the B unit pixel is substantially 125Å, whereby maximum color reproduction is obtained in the R, G and B unit pixels.

9. The organic electroluminescent display according to claim 3, wherein the first film of each of the unit pixels comprises one of Al, Ag and an alloy film thereof, and the second film comprises one of ITO and IZO.

10. An organic electroluminescent display comprising:

a plurality of pixels, each including at least an anode electrode;

wherein anode electrodes of adjacent pixels have different thicknesses relative to each other.

11. The organic electroluminescent display according to claim 10, wherein the anode electrode of each of the pixels includes a first film having a high reflectivity and a second film for adjusting a work function, and wherein the second films of the anode electrodes of adjacent pixels have different thicknesses relative to each other.

12. A method for fabricating an organic electroluminescent display, comprising the steps of:

disposing first anodes of R, G and B unit pixels on a substrate;

forming an anode electrode of the R unit pixel by disposing a second anode of the R unit pixel on the first anode of the R unit pixel;

forming anode electrodes of the G and B unit pixels by disposing second anodes of the G

and B unit pixels on the first anodes of the G and B unit pixels, respectively;

disposing respective organic thin-film layers on the anode electrodes of the R, G and B unit pixels; and

disposing a cathode electrode over an entire surface of the substrate,

wherein the second anode of at least one unit pixel of the R, G and B unit pixels has a thickness different from thicknesses of the second anodes of other unit pixels of the R, G and B unit pixels.

13. The method according to claim 12, wherein the second film of the R unit pixel is thicker than the second films of the other unit pixels of the R,G and B unit pixels.

14. The method according to claim 12, wherein a thickness of the second film of the R unit pixel is in a range of one of 250 to 450Å and 700 to 750Å, a thickness of the second film of the G unit pixel is in a range of one of 50 to 150Å and 200 to 300Å, and a thickness of the second film of the B unit pixel is in a range of 50 to 150Å.

15. A method for fabricating an organic electroluminescent display, comprising the steps of:

disposing sequentially a first anode electrode material and a second anode electrode material of R, G and B unit pixels on a substrate;

etching the first and second anode electrode materials to form anode electrodes of the R,

G and B unit pixels, each including a first anode and a second anode;

disposing respective organic thin-film layers on the anode electrodes of the R, G and B unit pixels; and

disposing a cathode electrode over an entire surface of the substrate,

wherein a second anode of at least one unit pixel of the R, G and B unit pixels has a thickness different from thicknesses of second anodes of the other unit pixels of the R, G and B unit pixels.

16. The method according to claim 15, wherein the second film of the R unit pixel is thicker than the second films of the other unit pixels.

17. The method according to claim 15, wherein a thickness of the second film of the R unit pixel is in a range of one of 250 to 450Å and 700 to 750Å, a thickness of the second film of the G unit pixel is in a range of one of 50 to 150Å and 200 to 300Å, and a thickness of the second film of the B unit pixel is in a range of 50 to 150Å.

18. A method for fabricating an organic electroluminescent display, comprising the steps of:

disposing first anodes of R, G and B unit pixels on a substrate;

disposing a second anode electrode material over an entire surface of the substrate;

etching the second anode electrode material to form respective second anodes on the first

anodes of the R, G and B unit pixels, thereby forming respective anode electrodes of the R, G and B unit pixels;

disposing organic thin-film layers on the respective anode electrodes of the R, G and B unit pixels; and

disposing a cathode electrode over an entire surface of the substrate;

wherein a second anode of at least one unit pixel of the R, G and B unit pixels has a thickness different from thicknesses of second anodes of the other unit pixels of the R, G and B unit pixels.

19. The method according to claim 18, wherein the second film of the R unit pixel is thicker than the second films of the other unit pixels.

20. The method according to claim 18, wherein a thickness of the second film of the R unit pixel is in a range of one of 250 to 450Å and 700 to 750Å, a thickness of the second film of the G unit pixel is in a range of one of 50 to 150Å and 200 to 300Å, and a thickness of the second film of the B unit pixel is in a range of 50 to 150Å.